

THE ASSASSINATION.

JEFF. DAVIS AN ACCOMPLICE.

\$100,000 Reward Offered for His Capture!

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Davis, Thompson, Clay, Tucker, Saunders and Cleary Charged with the President's Murder.

THE BRAND OF GAIN FIXED ON THEM.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE ARCH-TRAITOR.

He was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ultimo.

OUR FORCES PURSUING.

DAVIS ONE DAY AHEAD.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverley Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other Rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada; now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards: One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay, twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi; twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders; twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverley Tucker, and ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late Clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, (A. S.) and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

Associated Press Account.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, May 2, 1865. A man who was on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry, between Greensburg and Salisbury, says that Jeff. Davis was on the same train on his way to Charlottesville. Learning that the railroad was cut above and below, Davis with the other passengers escaped and returned to Greensburg.

Stoneman's Cavalry is now in the Valley of the Sabal River, with his headquarters at Anderson, S. C., and the cavalry are scouting from there toward Augusta, Ga., with instructions if they can hear of Jeff. and his treasure to follow him as long as there is a horse left.

The infantry portion of Stoneman's command is engaged in clearing the mountains of bushwhackers, guerrillas and horse thieves, and they are making clean work.

SECOND DISPATCH.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, May 2-10 p. m.

Information from Stoneman's Cavalry states that Jeff. Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult., and Stoneman's forces came in on the following day. Davis has one day's start of Stoneman.

Davis is escorted by two thousand cavalry, well mounted, and commanded by Gen. Dillibell. He is accompanied by Benjamin, Breckinridge and other Rebel leaders, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice.

It is hoped that Gen. Stoneman's forces will overtake and capture Davis as he is burdened with eleven wagons, supposed to be laden with specie.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Steam Communication between Richmond and the North-Secretary Chase.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, May 2, 1865. Now that Richmond is captured, Northern enterprise and capital are seeking new channels for development.

The Government line of steamers between Richmond and Washington is to be discontinued in a few days, and a new line at once established.

The proprietors of the Bay Line of Steamers in Baltimore intend to run a line of steamers from Norfolk to Richmond, and other well-known steamboat owners of New York intend to place three steamers on the same route, commencing to-morrow.

A line in competition with the Bay Line, it is presumed, will also be placed on the main route to this place from Baltimore and thence to Richmond. The steamers May Martin and River Queen will commence running from Norfolk to-morrow, and also the steamers Georgiana and Thomas A. Morgan.

So it seems the traveling public are not likely to suffer for methods of conveyance and accommodation.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, accompanied by several ladies and officers of the Departments at Washington, arrived here to-day.

Reward for a Rebel Governor's Arrest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 2, 1865.

The Senate of Tennessee adopted last evening a resolution offering \$5,000 reward for the delivery of ex-Governor Isham G. Harris to the civil authorities of that State.

Richmond Items.

The Richmond Whig of the 2d states that Mosby took leave of his men at Salem, Fauquier County, Va., telling them to disband and return to their homes; that he was bound to Texas and did not want them to accompany him, as it might put their necks into the halter. He then rode off with a small number of his old companions.

Rebel treasury notes were quoted at \$300 per \$1,000.

Many injuries are reported as occurring in Richmond.

Mrs. R. H. Spencer, agent of the State of New York here for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, has opened an office in Richmond.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXV.....No. 7512.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERIDAN.

Movements of Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry and the Sixth Corps—Gen. Sheridan at Boston Station, Danville Railroad, and Ordered to Halt There—The Sixth Corps at and Beyond Danville, and to Remain There for the Present.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HQ. GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CORPS, BOSTON STATION, DANVILLE RAILROAD, Va., Saturday Morning, April 29, 1865.

We have just arrived here, after a circuitous and diverse march from Petersburg via Lewistown, Boydston, &c., and meet with orders from Gen. Grant, at the Sixth Corps telegraph station at this point, to halt here until further orders.

THE SIXTH CORPS reached Danville on Thursday, and are encamped there and beyond. Gen. Wright's headquarters being in the town, where he also has orders to remain until further orders.

This is all, we understand, on account of Johnston's unconditional surrender to Unconditional Surrender Grant.

THE CAVALRY MARCH FROM PETERSBURG was not attended with any events of particular interest. No enemy or opposition of any kind was met with. In all parts of the country paroled Rebel soldiers were arriving at their homes, where they were being gladly received by their families and mutual rejoicings at the prospect of peace.

THE COUNTRY.

The country through which we passed abounds in many highly improved farms, large and small, which have escaped, for the most part, the desolation of the war. In some cases the returned Rebel soldiers were seen already engaged in agricultural pursuits, helping their women folks make garden, &c. Some poor fellows had only come home to die, having been exhausted by exposure and disease while in the service. Others, in a few instances, we found lying by the roadside, unable to get home to die among their kindred and receive the last rites of sepulture at the hands of friends. One of these, who had a wife and children at home, particularly excited our pity by his longings to see them once more, and his expressions of gratitude at little kindnesses received. He was one of the many who had been compelled to fight against his country, against his will.

THE MOST CHIVALROUS SOUTHERNER

We saw a paroled Rebel captain, who had lost all his slaves by the war and was now philosophically plowing a garden spot with his late war horse. He said that he was opposed to Secession in the first place, but, like many others, had gone with his State. He admitted that they had been fairly and thoroughly whipped, and confessed that he was glad of it, as he really never wanted to see the Union dissolved. He now believed, he said, that Union, even without Slavery, was the best for both sections, and that the true policy of the reunited country was an early enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. He has a very interesting wife and children, and seems to realize that in them he still has plenty to live for and work for, without Confederate honors.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF OUR VICTORY.

Nothing, except perhaps a steamboat trip on a Southern river, more thoroughly reminds one of the magnitude of our conquest, and its cheapness even at its enormous cost, than a cavalry march along the main wagon roads of the country, through alternations of primeval forests and highly cultivated fields. When we think that in addition to the myriads of "chivalrous" and "soldierly" proprietors of this vast expanse of wealth, regained three or four millions of heretofore "chattel" have been converted into intelligent and independent, thinking and acting human beings, we have some idea of the proud position that our reunited country now takes among the nations of the earth.

DANVILLE.

Danville is represented by the Sixth Corps officers as being a very fine place, about the size of Petersburg. The citizens were somewhat disappointed in being favored with the sojourn of the Confederate Government there for so short a time, but are fast becoming reconciled to their fate, under the good conduct of the Sixth Corps. Many of the F. F. V.'s reside there, and no little Southern aristocracy is met with, but it yields as gracefully as may be to the Federal power.

GEN. SHERIDAN

goes on a visit to Danville to-day, leaving his cavalry corps here for the present. On his return, it is thought that perhaps the corps will be ordered to Buksville.

THE DANVILLE RAILROAD

is now in running order from Danville to Staunton River Bridge. This structure is being rapidly rebuilt, and it is thought that by Tuesday next, the trains will be running through to Buksville and Richmond on this road. I understand that the old Danville Railroad Company are cooperating with the Government in putting the road in working order again. They have all the rolling stock of the road on the end between Danville and Staunton River, embracing some 24 locomotives, I understand. I hear that all operations are to be suspended on the Southern Railroad after Tuesday next, while its gauge is widened in adaptation to that of this road.

THE CAVALRY BOTS

are somewhat disappointed in not getting a dash or two at Johnston's Army, and trying sabers with Wade Hampton's stubborn command, but many of them are consoled with the prospect, on the other hand, of soon marching in the direction of their sweethearts.

GEN. WRIGHT

is as well liked by the citizens of Danville as could be expected from a people of such peculiar likes and dislikes. Many of the first families of the place have called upon him, and signified their disposition to quietly submit to the powers that be.

NEED OF REST.

Many of the men of Gen. Sheridan's command, as well as many of the horses, need a much longer rest than they have been able to have for some time past. It is gratifying to think that the prospect is now good for all enjoying this much needed boon.

THE SAFETY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Gen. Wright trailed a military telegraph after him on his march from Buksville to Danville, which, though for the most part unguarded, has not been interfered with by guerrillas. There is such a general understanding that the war is over, throughout the country, that it is considered safe to travel almost anywhere in the State without an escort.

THE SLAVES

throughout the country universally understand that they are free—and so do their masters, in most cases—and the relation between master and slave is already beginning to change gradually into that of landlord and tenant, or employer and employed. The quondam slaves generally desire to remain where they are for the present. They, as well as their late masters, have their local attachments, which it is not easy to break off without some necessity for it. Let what may be said on the subject, the whites and blacks of the South are destined to soon get along together much better under the new relations than under the old. All that is necessary is plenty of Federal bayonets, for some time to come, to get things started in and habituated to the right channel.

IN CONCLUSION.

What a gratifying thought is the prospect of the

glorious old Union—embracing every variety of climate, soil, and people—to much more than its pristine beauty and power; the teeming cotton and sugar-cane fields of the sunny South, for all time to come, vying in friendly emulation with the waving corn and wheat crops of the North, all affording wholesome toil and plenty to the millions of free people who are destined to occupy the undivided Republic of North America.

The Boys Coming Home.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAVALRY REGTS., BLACK AND WHITE STATION, SOUTHWIDE RAILROAD, Va., Monday, May 1, 1865.

Sheridan's Cavalry and the Sixth Corps of Infantry are all coming back from Danville. The head of the cavalry have already reached this point, and the Sixth Corps are expected to reach Buksville to-morrow, where they will relieve the Second Corps, which, it is said, will march overland to Washington, together with the Fifth Corps.

It is likely that the cavalry and Sixth Corps will remain in this neighborhood, for prudential reasons, for the present.

Gen. Meade's headquarters, I understand, are to be removed from Buksville to City Point to-morrow. The troops are all in eager expectation of being disbanded and allowed to return home very soon, now. They should at least be allowed very general and very liberal furloughs.

But I repeat that our military authorities ought not to be in too much of a hurry in disbanded our armies. There is a vast amount of anarchy, discontent, and malice in the South that ought to be guarded by plenty of Union bayonets for some time to come. A unit and order is restored out of disorder, until the Union is practically as well as prospectively restored.

It is well enough to draw our armies back to prominent and commanding points on the circumference, and let the late Rebels in the interior settle local disputes for themselves; but our troops should be kept in strong force within striking distance of any disturbance, at any time, until peace and order are unmistakably and irrevocably restored.

THE WEBB.

Official Account of Her Raid—She is Run Ashore and Burned—A Cargo of Cotton, Rosin and Turpentine—Her Armament.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following:

FLAGSHIP GLASGOW, New Orleans, April 24, 1865.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the Rebel ram Webb ran the blockade of the Red River this morning, and passed the city at a high rate of speed; but so unexpected was her appearance that she received only two shots through the hull in passing. As she approached the city she was flying the United States flag at half-mast, and was mistaken for an army transport.

The Holyhook, Lieut.-Commanding General, the Florida, Acting-Vol. Lieut.-Commanding W. Budd, the Quaker City, Lieut.-Commander Speyer, and the Osage, Commander Leroy, were dispatched in pursuit of the ram, the Holyhook far ahead. When about 25 miles below the city the ram encountered the Richmond, Capt. T. P. Greene, coming up. The Webb then headed in to the left bank of the river, ran on shore, and was set on fire by her command, who proved to be Edward G. Reed, formerly of the United States Navy.

Her crew consisted of about 45 men, and her cargo was cotton, rosin and turpentine, so that she soon went up in flames, and the crew were captured, except three, two of whom were captured and are prisoners.

The third was destroyed with the vessel. Her armament consisted of three guns. The whole party will probably be captured by troops who will forthwith be dispatched in pursuit of them. As the ram passed the city she had a torpedo suspended from a spar from her bow. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

N. K. THATCHER, Acting Rear-Admiral.

The Crew of the Webb Captured—Wrecking of the Hamilton—Rise in the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 2, 1865.

The steamer Von Phil has arrived here with dates from New Orleans to the 27th ult. The river in the vicinity of Baton Rouge continued to rise, and many plantations on the west side were inundated.

Capt. Reed and 56 of the crew of the ram Webb were captured by the 10th Illinois Cavalry and brought into New Orleans on the 28th ult. The steamer St. Mary's, which was sunk in Mobile Bay, has been raised.

The steamer Hamilton, from New Orleans, with the Third Michigan Cavalry on board, was struck by a torpedo under her boilers in the lower gap channel out to Mobile, making a complete wreck of that part of the boat, and killing and wounding thirteen persons. An order was immediately issued for all steamers to take the eastern channel, by the way of the Tennessee River, in going to or from Mobile, making the distance some twenty or thirty miles further.

Cotton was brisk at New Orleans on the 26th and 27th, higher. Low Middling sold at 30c, Middling at 31c, and Ordinary at 32c. Superfine Flour \$5 50 per bbl., Sugar stationary. Molasses—small sales of prime Muscovado at 55c. Freight—sailing vessels for New York and Boston take Flour at 35c per bbl., and New York mail steamers take Cotton at 1c per lb.

THE SEWARDS.

Convalescence of the Invalids.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3-9 a. m.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comparatively comfortable night, the apparatus not producing as much inconvenience as was anticipated. Mr. F. Seward has gained strength the past 24 hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. K. BAINE, Surgeon-Gen.

EVENING BULLETIN.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3-9 p. m.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has taken a drive to-day, is free from pain, and stronger. Mr. F. Seward is somewhat better, perfectly conscious, and only complains of the irksomeness of the prescribed quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. K. BAINE, Surgeon-Gen.

The Canadian Raiders.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, May 3, 1865.

Citizens of the Rebels against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill for the breach of neutrality a few days since, yesterday surrendered himself and gave bail in \$8,000 to stand trial at the October Assizes.

The President and the Pennsylvanians.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3, 1865.

Simon Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens and other prominent citizens of Pennsylvania, called on the President to-day, and were introduced by Mr. Cameron, who addressed the President in a few concise remarks, assuring him of the implicit confidence of the State of Pennsylvania in his ability, justice and integrity. The President replied at some length, reiterating his future policy toward the late rebellious States. He foreboded nothing not to be derived from his

speeches already published.

OUR DEAD PRESIDENT

THE FUNERAL PROGRESS

FROM CHICAGO TO SPRINGFIELD

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

END OF THE LONG JOURNEY.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Public Men of the West.

From Columbus.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29, 1865.

Not less than 100,000 people passed through the very beautiful and fitting pavilion provided at Cleveland for the reception of the sacred dust we are bearing westward. Many thought that in no other place had the arrangements been so thoughtfully made, and were so peculiarly appropriate. The population of the city, swelled for the day by perhaps 40,000 from a distance, vied with each other in all sorts of testimonies suitable to the occasion. Fifty private carriages were tendered by their owners for the use of the cortege. Two hundred leading citizens, organized into ten regiments of two hours each, watched by the corpse.

The colored population, including two lodges of "Free and Accepted Masons," and other associations, were in the body of the procession, and passed in their turn through the pavilion. In the evening, Gov. Brough, whose residence is in Cleveland, received at his house the Congressional Committee, the Delegation from Illinois, the Military Guard of Honor, and others who accompany the funeral. Altogether, Cleveland, for her beautiful streets, her hospitable citizens, and the funeral honors she paid to Lincoln, has left an enviable impression upon the whole party.

To-day Columbus, the capital of Ohio, has fallen in the night funeral procession that moving the length of the land, from the ocean to the great river, uncovers in mourning the heads of the people of a whole nation. As at Cleveland and elsewhere the population for a hundred miles around has come up in homage and grief for the dead. I see few distinctive features in the tribute of to-day. It is like that in the other city yesterday, and that was like the one in that other city the day before, and the day before that it was still the same. So, last night, there were the same demonstrations that marked the two previous nights.

By day a procession, a lying in state, with mourning on houses and on countless faces, with the accompaniment of a stately hearse, dirges, minute guns and tolling of bells. By night, a journey night-long torch light and a multitude at each station, at many places young ladies with flowers for the coffin, or arrayed and posed to represent sister States mourning for their chief, or a single one in drooping attitude and surrounded by appropriate emblems stands for the Genius of Liberty in sorrow for a martyr to her cause. These are the incidents that attend the way as we go westward.

There is now with us but one representative of all New-England, viz. Mr. Hooper, M. C. of Boston. From Washington there is Mayor Wallach, and the Rev. Dr. Gurley, from New Jersey, ex-Gov. Newell, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bailey, M. C.; from Baltimore, Col. Phelps, M. C., and there is not one from New-York—from the entire East only those named. Senator Sherman joined the train at Cleveland. This gentleman pointedly condemns the late course of his brother, Maj.-Gen. Sherman.

We shall be at Indianapolis to-morrow, and at Chicago the two succeeding days. The preparations making for the reception at the latter place are said to be unprecedented. The whole North-West will pour in there to meet the funeral. They know him.

Representative Men.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30, 1865.

The committee on the part of Congress and the other delegations who attend the remains of the President on their last journey, are in many cases representative men. They are men who have played prominent parts and whose careers are not yet exhausted.

Let us look at them. We will walk through the train for that purpose.

This square-set, sturdy, positive looking man, whose mastiff head is set on a short neck, pushed a little in front of his body, with short clipped reddish moustache and hair of the same hue, but a little lighter, this man in whom unweild power and positive convictions, is Robert C. Schenck, M. C., from Ohio, late Maj.-Gen. Schenck. He is certainly not a handsome man, but you scan his face with growing respect, which is increased when he, in greeting you, gives you his left hand and you learn that he partially lost the use of his right arm on the battle-field. Able and brave to a fault in the field, in debate, strong, terse and sometimes withering, where he sometimes needlessly makes enemies; in private life he is the unstained gentleman; in society, courteous and even elegant.

Near Schenck is E. B. Washburne, M. C. from Illinois, by virtue of longest continuous services the father of the House. The two men have many characteristics in common. The latter is also strong, defiant, opinionated, and denunciatory in debate. Besides, he is the most watchful parliamentarian in the House, and one of the keenest. When Grant was on the point of being relieved from command after Shiloh, Washburne, who is Grant's townsman, by a powerful speech in Congress and by his personal influence with the President procured his retention. A man of stalwart frame, will and enthusiasm, he flings his whole weight into every issue he takes up. I have seen him rise on the floor of Congress like a lion roared, toss back his head like a Bull of Bashan, and beginning with a shout of "Mr. Speaker" that instantly centered all eyes upon him, bear on and over obstacles that would have dismayed and defeated a less bold man. He is charged with obstinacy and rudeness, and perhaps not altogether without reason. Yet he could ill be spared from Congress. His constituents, at least, seem to think so, since they have returned him seven times in succession, and no man is personally more popular at home than Elihu B. Washburne.

When you are introduced to Mr. Hooper, the member from one of the Boston districts, you see a personification of the "solid men of Boston." A man between middle-aged and elderly, short, heavy, dignified and quiet in manners, close-shaven save a tuft of gray beneath his chin, a kindly, good face and eye that light up with a womanly smile, he has the presence of the cultivated gentleman, and he is the successful financier and able member of the Ways and Means Committee.

At Chicago.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1865.

There has never before been so many people in this city at one time as there are to-day. Only one previous assemblage here can be compared with it, that was five years ago this same month of May, when the National Convention of the party of freedom made Abraham Lincoln their candidate for the Presidency. I

remember the saying of that day, Illinois had come

tee. He is the only member from New-England who has continued thus far with the funeral.

Passing into the next car you probably ask who is the tall, massive, handsome man about whom are gathered a dozen friends? Well, that is Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, Maj.-Gen. Oglesby of the army, at home Dick Oglesby, and I have heard him called glorious old Dick. After the canvass last Fall which elected him Governor, the Opposition charged that "Dick Oglesby's face made him 5,000 votes;" and I think it did, for God never gave a man a more prepossessing face. Entering the car as colonel of a regiment, Donaldson gave him the star of a general, and Shiloh the two stars of a major-general. In the latter battle he was mortally wounded, according to one report, and his body was on the way North, according to another. Obituaries appeared in the papers, and his funeral sermon was preached. But he got well; he was incapacitated, however, for active service, and to carry while he lives a bullet in his body. His antecedents are those of a man rising by native power from a small farm successfully to various official positions, to the command of divisions in the field, and finally to the governorship of his State. He was a lifelong friend and political associate of President Lincoln, whose love and confidence he had in return.

The large, tall, white-haired, yet hale man whom the Governor addresses as "Uncle Jesse," is the Hon. Jesse K. Dubois of Springfield, Ill., another of President Lincoln's life-time friends. Many years in political life, several times State Auditor, and personally known throughout his State, no man has a better name for efficiency and integrity. His hearty Western manner contributes to his success. His friends named him to the President for Secretary of the Interior. The President said to him, "Uncle Jesse, there is no reason why I don't want to appoint you, but there is one; I can't—you are from the town I live in myself." Whereupon "Uncle Jesse" replied, "Well, Abe, it's all right. If I were President, I don't think I'd give it to you, or to any other man from Illinois."

I see you have your eyes upon the slender, dark complexioned, black haired, yet young man, who is just beyond the Governor, smoking a cigar and reading the latest TRIBUNE. That is the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, who was last fall elected to Congress from the Springfield, Illinois, District. He is one of the Congressional Committee, and also one of the delegation from Illinois. He is a Springfield lawyer, a native of Illinois, has twice been Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, and now goes to Congress at the age of 34, to represent the District once represented by President Lincoln. It is a notable fact that a remarkable number of men who have since gained National reputations, have at one time and another gone to Congress from that Springfield District. First there was Col. John J. Hardin, a man of the order of Henry Clay, a man who at that time disputed with Lincoln the leadership of the Whig party in the State. He fell at Buena Vista leading an Illinois regiment. There were two other Illinois colonels in the Mexican War who did not die. One was the late Governor Bissell of Illinois, the other E. D. Baker, who, eloquent Senator and chivalric soldier, fell at Ball's Bluff. Again Douglas first went into Congress from that District. Lincoln's only Congressional term was from that District. Richard Yates, late Governor, now Senator, Col. Harris, whom the Leocompton swindle drove from the Democratic party, and Major Gen. McClelland, were also returned to Congress from that Springfield District. Shelby M. Cullom is a worthy successor to these remarkable men.

There is the Hon. O. M. Hatch, the last eight years Secretary of State of Illinois. He is tall, spare, genial and approachable, and of the temperance and heart that made him during twenty-five years the bosom friend of Lincoln, who tempted him with the offer of any position at Washington if he would but go there to be near him. Then of the Illinoisans in this group there are J. N. Haynie, Adjutant-General of the State, late Brig.-General in the field; the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, a brother-in-law of the President, whose personal appearance is remarkably like Lincoln—men thought their brothers by blood—C. W. Smith, esq., another brother-in-law of the President, and there are several others who know him for whom a nation mourns, as a man knows his village neighbors.

You ask which is Gov. Stone of Iowa. He is the man yonder who so resembles Gov. Fenton. In New York more than a score addressed him and thought they were speaking to the Governor of New-York. There is the same tall figure, the same grizzled hair and beard, and both look the Governor. Wm. M. Stone has been a lawyer, a district Judge, and a Colonel in the war; was captured at Shiloh, and held prisoner nearly a year; was wounded at Vicksburg, and before he fully recovered was elected Governor of his State, and is now but 36.

Come this way and I will point you out the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, who has just concluded a four years' representation in Congress of the Chicago district. In stature he is slight, and of medium height. In manner he is refined, polite, and attentive. His words, terse and clear, show the legal training of his mind, as the thoughtful lines of his face indicate long and hard study and practice of his profession. I believe before he entered Congress he had practiced law in Chicago more than twenty years, with enviable success. I know he gave to his duties in Congress the same steady intense care which marked him in the conduct of a lawyer, and that few members of his last two Congresses have been more assiduously and wisely useful. He introduced, and carried successfully through, the bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, and he was the first to point out the necessity of reflecting Mr. Lincoln. It was understood